

masked man quickly responded that he guessed he had a watch which he had better turn over pretty quick, and he did so.

In the Pullman car the colored porter was relieved of a gold watch and \$2.50 in change. His protestation that he had nothing was met with such an oath by the robber that the colored man became several shades lighter through fear, but his countenance finally assumed its original dusky hue.

Among the passengers in the Pullman were A. M. Woolson, Esq., and his wife and daughter. Mr. W. is manager of the Woolson Spice Company, of Toledo, O., and his intention is to establish a branch house in this city for the "Lion Coffee." He and a gentleman who occupied a berth opposite were the only men on the train who were not molested. This was due to the presence of their wives which caused the thief to suppose that there were no gentlemen there. Mr. Woolson, however, had hidden all but \$10 of his money, and had prepared to turn out this and a cheap watch if he was accosted. Fortunately, when his berth was reached his 15 year old daughter, Miss Maud Woolson, reached her head out of the upper berth and said there were ladies in there.

One man in the sleeper handed out \$1, at the same time remarking that he was a poor man and had a wife and seven children to support. The highwayman handed him the dollar back. As a matter of fact he had \$2,700.

Another man who turned out \$18, all he had, said, "That is my all. What will I do?" "Get a six-shooter and hold up a train like us," was the reply.

Mr. F. C. Webb, who is a conductor between Kansas City and Wichita, was aroused in his berth, and his revolver demanded. He answered that he had no revolver to give up—that he was not a gun store. He was asked for his watch but refused to give it up. The robber cursed at him and said, "I will spoil that shirt for you," at the same time putting the muzzle of the weapon to Mr. Webb's face. The only response the latter made was to hand over \$1.35.

Mr. Webb was known to be a man of nerve, and during the wait before the robber came to the back car the question of resistance was considered. Mr. Webb was ready for active service, and would have taken a part, but it was decided that if he shot the one who should enter the car the result would be that the highwaymen would fire into the passengers, and probably kill several. It was therefore wisely concluded that it would be better to lose a few dollars rather than risk the sacrifice of human life.

When the whole thing was over, it was found that the train had been held forty-five minutes. The robbers did not go to the express car after the door had been broken in, as they were evidently aware that the east-bound express from Salt Lake was nearly due. They had

stated that they were from the Blue Mountains, and left in that direction. All of them were masked, having a black-cloth over their faces, with two holes cut to see through. The one who went through the train was of medium height and well built. He was apparently about 30 years of age.

On August 7, Deputy Marshals Franks and Bush left on the east-bound train for Thompson Springs, to pursue the robbers. Mr. Franks took a blood-hound along. The outlaws had about twenty-four hours' start, but if properly followed there is little doubt that they will be overtaken, even in that sparsely settled section of the country.

The robbers got away with about \$300 in cash, from 20 to 25 watches, and some other articles of less value.

Several parties are in search of the highwaymen who held up the Rio Grand Western train on Tuesday evening. A reward of \$1000 is offered by Supt. Bancroft for their capture. One of the men is described as about six feet high and broad shouldered. Another was about five feet eight inches high, would weigh about 150 pounds, had dark hair and brown mustache, and is 28 or 30 years of age. All were dressed as cowboys. The names of two of them are believed to be Ryan and Emerson, formerly railway employes at Denver. One of them has already served a term in jail at Canyon City, Col. The parties in pursuit think they will be able to gather in the thieves. The R. G. W. has shipped horses down for the use of Franks and Bush, and is giving all the aid it can for the capture of the robbers.

HAWAIIAN INSURRECTION.

The steamer *Alameda*, which arrived in San Francisco on August 9 from Australia, brought news of a daring though futile insurrection in Honolulu on July 30th. Two half-breed Hawaiians, Robert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd, who had been sent at the government's expense to be educated at the Italian military school, had been plotting an insurrection for some time, but the rumors were little heeded until the movement culminated in an armed band of about 130 native Hawaiians marching from Palama, two miles, and securing an entrance to the palace grounds in Honolulu. All was quiet during the night, although in most of the native houses lights were seen burning at midnight. About 1 a. m. an unusual number of natives and Chinamen were seen on the streets, as if something very uncommon was about to happen, but while the people went to bed as usual the rebel rioters formed at Palama, and about 8 a. m. on Tuesday marched from that suburb to the city, arriving at the Mauka gate of the palace at 4 a. m. They knocked at this gate and demanded admittance. When after some parleying they enter-

ed the grounds unopposed, the Palama rioters were joined by other squads from other localities, and at one time the rebels upon the palace grounds must have numbered about 250. The king was absent from the palace at the time, and an alarm was sent to him by telephone.

The royal party then hastened to the king's boathouse, where they remained during the day guarded by a dozen household troops. Meanwhile the rebels summoned Lieutenant Parker to surrender the palace, but that officer refused to surrender, although repeated demands were made by Wilcox for him to do so. General alarm was spread throughout the city by means of the telephone, and the Honolulu Rifles were immediately ordered to report at their armory. There was a great deal of excitement. A number of families fled to the top of the hill and took refuge at the American legation, where a corps of marines from the United States steamer *Adams* was stationed. A cabinet council was held, and with three ministers present were convened the American, British, French and Portuguese commissioners, also Captain Woodward, of the United States steamer *Adams*. The cabinet decided to demand the surrender of Wilcox. S. M. Damon was appointed to carry out the command, but his mission proved to be unsuccessful. Several shots had been exchanged on both sides. By one a. m. the rioters had all taken shelter in the house termed "Bungalow," situated in the palace grounds, while the Honolulu Rifles had secured a splendid position commanding this. Shots were fired from both sides at intervals. Finally the corps of government volunteers began hurling giant powder bombs at the "Bungalow." About this time thirty or more rioters surrendered, one of whom had been fatally shot early in the skirmish. Robert Boyd, the chief lieutenant of Wilcox, was severely wounded in two places. It is stated that Wilcox shot two of his men whom he noticed were about to desert.

While this bombardment against the "Bungalow" lasted shooters from the Opera House kept up a steady and furious fusillade until, finally, after hours of bombardment, the rioters rushed from their building, waving a white sheet upon a pole and shouting "Peace!" and "Surrender!" The gates were thrown open and the force of volunteers entered and took the whole of the rioters prisoners. Firing ceased about 7 p. m., and Wilcox was marched to the station-house at 7:15 p. m. His comrade prisoners arrived at the lock-up a few minutes later, and among those opposed to rioters there was only one casualty. Lieutenant Harker was wounded in the shoulder, and it is supposed this was from the shot fired by Wilcox. On the side of the rioters there were seven natives killed and twelve wounded, several seriously. An armed patrol was organized to watch the city during the fight, and afterwards composed of the Honolulu rifles, blue jackets, and marines from the